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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1881. NUMBER 36.

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Tile new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of **New Neckwear.** Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars $1 a dozen; Cuffs $3 a dozen; all else as low.

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141....COMMON STREET.....141

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

ONLY A PRINTER.

[Frozen to death Dec. 30, 1880.]

Only a printer, cold in death,
Stiff in a deep snow drift;
He wasn't properly "justified,"
And his old "form" wouldn't "lift."

The "metal" was very old and worn,
His "impressions" were poor at best;
The managers wanted a "bran new dress,"
And the foreman knows the rest.

He knows if the "hell-box" catches him;
But we think—we hope we're right—
That he'll be recast at a future time
In letters clean and bright.

But in this office down below
He'll ne'er again be seen;
No more he'll smile at a streak of "phat,"
Or grimly swear at "lean."

No more he'll cash his little "string,"
And "jeff" for the foaming beer—
Only a printer, cold in death,—
No friend to shed a tear.

FAIRFAX.

—Inter-Ocean.

THE SOCIAL CURSE.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll, in speaking to a jury in a case which involved the manufacture of alcohol, used the following eloquent langage:

"I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery, until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor and crime, that it demoralizes everybody that touches it, from its source to where it ends. I do not believe anybody can contemplate the subject without becoming prejudiced against that liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrecks on either bank of the stream of death; of the suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the ignorance, of the destitution; of the little children tugging at the faded and weary breasts of weeping and despairing wives, asking for bread; of the talented men of genius it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents, produced by the devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses of the asylums, of the prisons, of the scaffolds upon their bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damned stuff that is called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, and extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal loves, blots out filial attachments, blights parental hopes and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strenght; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows; children orphans; fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife and the child to grind the parricidal ax. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life curses God, and despises Heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors statesmen, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with its havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruins. It does all that and more—it murders the soul. It is the son of villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of abominations, the devil's best friend and Gods worst enemy.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The importance of home cannot be over estimated. It outranks schools and every other form of educational influence in building character; and, we need not look for æsthetic excellence in the midst of physical degradation. Cerebral life predominates in towns, animal life in the country. It is a significant fact, that nearly all our great writers have been educated in the city. So far as can be ascertained, Shakespeare wrote nothing before he went to London, nor in the five years preceding his death, at the age of fifty-three, after his final return to Stratford on Avon. In cities, men are radical and feverish; in the country, they are calm and conservative, and the blending of the two extremes by united home life in the suburbs to urban industries, through the agency of cheap railroad transit, and the operations of building societies, would bring new and better elements, which could not fail to prove beneficial, into our social problem. Homes in the country, owned by workmen would largely economize life and health, would add to industrious results and mental activity, and, were it not foreigh to our subject, it would be easy to show that the chasm so often fruitlessly deplored between labor and capital would have no dangerous existence in a community where every man rejoiced in his own roof and his own garden. Such ends are worthy the best efforts of philanthropists and legislators. Society, as defined by the nation, is a body organized for joint defense, not only as against other nations, but against all dangers, including want, disease and death, whether on the battle field or from wastefulness, criminality or vice.

Taking this view of our common obligations, it would be a laudable work to afford the guarantee of society to well founded schemes for improving homes, which would give better health, greater longevity, and higher character to the people, as well as increased possessions available for all national purposes. That would be a war or conquest from which the nation and the world would come forth a gainer.—St. Charles Herald.

The Bohemian Club gave its first reception last night, in the old Post Office Building. The Bohemian Club is a peculiar organization, being composed of colored men, who have literary and musical tastes. They number among themselves several fine singers, and the whole staff of the Rumor, a paper edited by colored men in this city.

The entertainment last night was a pleasing one in every respect. The men were resplendent in swallow-tailed coats and white kids, while the other sex were gorgeous in ball-room array. The dancing was prefaced by a concert, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, the latter being especially fine. There was some reading of an excellent quality, while the speech-making of the master of ceremonies created greated applause. At 11 o'clock the ball was opened and the fun ran high until a late hour in the morning.

Cadet Whittaker and his counsel, Prof. R. T. Greener, were the guests of the evening. Every one was greatly pleased, and the first entertainment of the Bohemian Club was voted a success.—N. Y. Truth.

In an editorial discussing the Cabinet, the Washington Republican very sensibly says: "The West is interested in the management of the public lands, including the mines of gold and silver; in the government of the Indians, and the protection of the whites from their cruel ravages; in the speed and frequency of mail service; in the cheapness of transportation and telegraphy, and other matters pertaining to the Interior and Postal Departments. With Mr. Blaine, a New Englander, in the State Department; Mr. Morton, a New Yorker, in the Treasury; the West equally well represented in the Interior and Postoffice Departments, the War and Navy selected from the very best timber in Pensylvania and the South, and the ablest stalwart Republican lawyer in the United States who would accept it, wherever he could be found, for Attorney General—such a Cabinet would give great satisfaction to all elements of the party, and he serves his country best who serves his party best, if he belongs to the party of the right."

DIAGONAL AVENUES IN CITIES.

The rectangular method of laying out cities leads not only to architectural monotony, but also to a great loss of time and travel as soon as the area covered becomes at all extensive. The tendency to go across lots, to save time and distance, in one condition of civilization; and when thousands of people are concerned the thwarting of the tendency is the reverse of profitable. A rectangular system of streets, with diagonal or radiating avenues, like those of Washington, is vastly more convenient.

In a paper read before the Philadelphia Engineers' Club, Professor Haupt, of the University of Pennsylvania, shows that the combined system is also vastly more economical. In a city like Philadelphia, where half a million people live at least a mile from the business center, the checker-board plan leads to an enormous waste of time and effort. To those whose homes lie in a direction diagonal to the run of the streets, the zigzag course they have to take increases their travel more than a third. A diagonal street through the heart of the city would save a mile and a third. The street car lines of the city carry something like 100,000,000 passengers a year. Upon this and the average yearly expense to the people of travel, Mr. Haupt calculated that every mile less in distance was a saving to them collectively of $1,500,000 in money, 4,000 years in time, and something like 3,300,000,000,000 foot pounds of energy.

Two diagonal avenues were recommended for Philadelphia, with "cut-offs" or diagonal lanes for pedestrians.

LINCOLN.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

He was without question the greatest man of the war period, and I think opinion is crystallizing on that. He was certainly the greatest man I ever knew. In him the genius for the special was crossed on the genius for the ordinary. His heart was as big as his brain—his human nature as sweet and large as his mental equipment was perfect. He was a man of the people, without having a trace of the demagogue. The pulse of the great west throbbed in his blood, and the breezes of the prairies swept through his brain, but this gave him energy and clearness, without leading to rashness or riot. There was something homely and strong in his very ugliness—a suggestion of power in his simple, awkward ways, and sense of health and cleanliness in his hearty humor. I have been accustomed all my life to study men and analyze their characters, and I am satisfied that I never met such a man as Lincoln. After a lapse of nearly twenty years, I could not find a single attribute of Lincoln's that was not a fitting part of his greatness, nor could I suggest an element of greatness that was lacking. Looked at through the vista of twenty years, his character looms up, full, majestic, complete.

WORDS OF CHEERS.

Few persons realize how much happiness may be promoted by a few words of cheer spoken in moments of despondency, by words of commendation when obstacles have been overcome by effort and perseverance. Words fitly spoken often sink so deep into the mind and the heart of the person to whom they are addressed that they remain a fixed, precious and often recurring memory—a continuous sunshine lighting up years perhaps after the lips that have uttered them are scaled in death. A whole life has been changed, exalted, expanded and illumined by a singled expression of approval falling timely upon a sensitive and ambitious nature. Words of cheer cost nothing to the speaker. On the contrary, they are to him as well as to the hearer a source of great happiness to be had for the mere effort of uttering them. The habit of speaking such words at appropriate times is easily acquired, while at the same time it is of so much importance that it should be sedulously cultivated by all.—Arthur's Home Magazine.

If it be true that the widow of General Thomas receives no pension, it is a disgrace to the nation which should be removed at once.

Items of Interest.

The Baptist Journal claims that there are 800,000 colored Baptist in the United States.

Eighteen thousand cattle were lost by the floods in the province Seville, Spain

The Capitol at Washington and the grounds around it are now lighted by electricity.

The British War Office has decided to send a colored regiment to the gold coast from Barbadoes.

The Christian Recorder asserts that the A. M. E. Methodist connection has a membership of 400,000 in the United States.

The publisher of the New York Times says he could easily have raised a half million dollars for General Grant.

A well has been dug in the center of the ninety mile Desert, New Mexico; which furnishes abundance of good water.

The Philadelphia branch of the Pennsylvania Bible society has given away 12,925 Bibles during the past twelve months.

The distress is so great among the Ural tribes in Russia that they are selling their male children for grain and leaving their girls to perish.

Mr. J. P. H. Emery, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, drove out Sunday evening in a sleigh with his wife. Upon arriving at their destination he found she was dead.

Mrs. William Peters, a white woman, eloped from Newcastle, Ind., with a colored man named Benjamin Jones. Her husband will apply for a divorce.

Charles M. Miller, a Detroit plumber, was nearly murdered by his wife. She tried to cut his throat with a razor, but he escaped with two severe gashes.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has contributed $100 toward the expenses of E. Payson Weston, the pedestrian, who is going to London to contest for the Astley belt.

Chicago Socialists denounced the late Mr. Armour for leaving $100,000 for a mission church. If a Chicago man wants popularity after death he must leave his money to a free beer saloon. — Philadelphia News.

Niagara Falls, since the cold weather, is said to be a spectacle more sublime than this wonder of nature ever presented before. The ice is massed in magnificent pyramids, and the frozen spray clings to every object it can reach.

Ida Lewis, the Grace Darling of America, the other day saved the lives of two men who came near drowning near her residence at Newport, R. I. This makes seventeen people she has saved from drowning by her bravery.

Mr. William E. Chandler has presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society a pocket-knife which was carried by President Lincoln on the night of his assassination. It is a six-bladed, pearl-handled knife, with one blade broken, and has Mr. Lincoln's name engraved on the handle.

King Kalakua, now in San Francisco, is on his way to Europe. He is anxious for emigrants to his dominion. He will visit many leading points in the United States before sailing across the Atlantic. His sister, the wife of Governor Dominica, rules Hawaii during his prolonged absence.

Cincinnati use to pack a few hogs, but she does a small business in that line nowadays. During the season of 1879-80 she packed an even 500,000, while Chicago packed 1,925,000. During the present season, up to Feb. 1, Cincinnati has slaughtered 518,000, while Chicago has run her little account up to 2,485,000, and Cincinnati still calls herself "Porkopolis."—Inter-Ocean.

The Danville Tribune, of Kentucky, and the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle, of Tennessee, both firmly believe that General James A. Garfield, the President-elect, will call, and ought to call, a Southern Republican into his Cabinet. 'To wholly ignore the Southern States in so important a crisis, is to be sectional; and to wholly ignore all Southern Republicans, in so vital a matter, is to be proscriptive.

ST. MARY.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.

Dear Sir:

The weather here as in your city has played havoc with us. Roads throughout the parish almost impassable and planting seriously delayed. With the exception of Capt. John N. Pharr, the planters have finished grinding. Crops are large and the hopes for next year bonyant. When it is remembered that upon the success of the farmers and planters depend the success, in large measure, of every other branch of trade and the professions too much encouragement and protection cannot be given them. They are the foundation of all prosperity.

We have fewer colored planters in this, than in any other of the wealthy parishes of the State. However we can boast of eight or ten colored men who are

SUCCESSFUL MERCHANTS.

The smost prominent of whom is Mr. T. Davis, of Franklin, who has a store in Franklin and another in Pattersonville. In the latter place, he is one of the first merchants as can be testified to by H. R. Gogreve 76 & 78 Tchoupitoulas, 32 & 33 Commerce streets. New Orleans, La, We can boast of some as fine churches in St Mary, as one will find outside of New Orleans. Our little town is growing in wealth and population very rapidily, and at the regular session of the Legislature in 1882, we intend applying for a Charter or Act of incorporation. This is one of the

QUIETEST TOWNS

or villages in the State. Think of it! We have been now four months without a Constable or other Police officer for the 5th ward in which Pattersonville is situated, and without a Justice of the Peace or any other officer for near two months, and not one overt act has been committed in this ward by white or black, though this is the season of the year in which the laws are most violated. The cause being I think plenty of money and bad whiskey free.

We have no

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

in the parish, and if they are to be taught by the same class of teachers employed for the past two years, we had better have no schools at all. We have a new school Board now however composed of gentlemen and scholars with a progressive energetic Western man, Mr. J. J. Walker, of Centreville, as President. But to judge the future by the past, I am doubtful whether the new school Board can do more than the old one, for since the election, in March 1879, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, no man nor woman of Republican proclivities, however competent or successful as a teacher, could get an appointment who did not favor and work for the compromise delegates Dr. H. J. Sanders and Hon. R. J. Brooks. There appears to be some influence beyond the School Board that controls school matters in this parish. At the election of December 1878, all who agreed to support a certain class of gentlemen who were then candidates for office but defeated, were offered and pledged appointments as teachers in the public schools for four years. Quite a long time, Mr. Editor, for the people to be filched out of their money and have their children wrongly instructed.

There is a great hue and cry about the non payment of poll taxes. Well, Mr. Editor, the planters of our parish are disgusted with affairs that is why they did not retain the tax from their hands employed as directed by law. And, Sir, it would be a blessing to us if not a dollar of poll tax was paid, if it would save our dear children from being illtreated and ruined by the the class of ignoramuses appointed over them as teachers. Give us school-houses and good teachers, gentlemen, and I assure you the most of our people will cheerfully walk up and pay their Poll and every other tax.

Yours

By the River.

Pattersonville, Feb. 7 1881.

Of all the telegraph operators in this country Jay Gould is the boss.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: 'Senator Kirkwood refuses all invitations. He even declines to depart from this rule and accept an invitation to dine at the white house.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

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AGENTS.

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Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richland
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
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Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We go to Washington next week to witness the inauguration of Gen. Garfield, the death of the old, and the birth of the new administration. During our absence, Mr. H. C. C. Astwood will supply our place, have absolute control of the paper, and be alone responsible for whatever may appear in its columns.

His well known, ability zeal and untiring energy is a guarantee that the paper will be ably conducted and doubtless made more interesting than we have been able to make it by our humble efforts. In the mean time, while at the Capital, we will endeavor to keep the readers of the LOUISIANIAN posted in regard to what is going on there, because we know how deeply they are interested in the movements of the new administration, and how gladly they will receive *reliable* information relative to its policy and purposes in this direction.

Where, oh! where are our Plaquemines and Richland parish agents?

The Pennsylvania Legislature is still vainly endeavoring to elect a Senator. The fool-killer might find work in the neighborhood of Harrisburg.

The editor of *Rumor* announces preparations for an emancipation number of his paper which shall be the grandest effort in matter and typography ever put forth by a colored journalist.

Mr. W. S. Posey, of Pattersonville, St. Mary parish, goes to the front of our parish agents this week in the number of subscribers obtained for the paper in 1881. He will please accept thanks for remittance by P. O. Money order.

Mr. L. E. Bentley, Secretary Louisiana Press Association, is hereby tendered the thanks of the LOUISIANIAN for a copy of the proceedings of the first annual session of the Association. The second session of the Association will be held in this city on the 28th inst., and will doubtless be very largely attended as "the press gang" can witness the Mardi Gras festivities and thus mingle business and pleasure.

TO THE "AMERICAN."

We promised in our last issue to answer the questions put to us by the *Progressive American* relative to the Cabinet matter.

To the first inquiry we answer: Any position Gen. Garfield may see fit to give to the race. As to the amount of patronage, our knowledge of the Departments is too limited to say: The benefit, in our humble opinion, would be incalculable in removing race prejudice and placing the colored people on a par with the other nationalities composing the American people. It would be the culminating act in the settlement of our citizenship, and of transcedent importance in settling, for all time to come, our perfect equality before the law and compelling its general recognition throughout the length and breadth of the land. Instead of benefiting only the occupant of the place, its reflex influence would be felt by the humblest and poorest of our people, and it would act as a stimulus to our children and future generations to cultivate their minds and acquire the highest attainments, as it would show that the highest honors of the Republic are attainable by all, of every race and color, if they are only competent and worthy to wear them.

In the Cabinet, a colored man would be brought into close contact with the ablest and best brains of the country from the South as well as the North, and this contact would be a national educator more potent and far reaching in its effects in regulating our political status upon a sound and enduring basis than any other act that Gen. Garfield could perform. It would be a practical and efficient official proclamation by the President of the United States that, the Negro was no longer regarded in this free Republic, as a natural inferior. And how any colored man with the least modicum of sense can fail to see and appreciate its great advantages is to us utterly incomprehensible.

It has been through high official station only that the country at large has been familiarized with the worth and capacities of colored men. Bruce, Lynch, Rainey, Elliott, and Bassett, all national characters to-day would, in all probability, have died unknown outside of their immediate communities had they not luckily obtained official prominence. Hon. Frederick Douglass, it is true, had a national reputation of which the race is justly proud before he became an official, but *he* was never so potential with *all* classes as he has been as Marshall Douglass. We repeat, colored men in high official station are national educators. They familiarize the American white masses with Negro citizenship, prepares them to accept the political equality of the race and to accord them cheerfully and willingly every right and privilege gauranteed by the constitution and laws of the country. A hundred thousand petty places cannot exercise any such influence.

The greatest trouble with the colored race in this contry is that they are known as a race of servants and menials, and we shall deserve to wear this character unless, as a people, we soon learn to place a higher estimate upon ourselves.

This is all we have to say, for the present at least, to our New York contemporary and since he has learned that we are not aspiring to the Cabinet, and have no personal interest in the matter beyond that of an earnest desire to see our people elevated to a common plain of American manhood, we trust he will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered—the most kindly.

We are under obligations to the Treasury Department for a pamphlet containing notes of an interview between the finance committee of the Senate and the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the currency, and the Tresurer of the United States, with regard to the refunding of the national debt.

It costs $32 apiece per annum to educate the 40,000 pupils of New York at the public grammar schools, and the 70,000 primary school pupils cost $15 apiece.

CEASE YOUR VILE WORK.

The extraordinary efforts now being made by a few colored men to make the colored people appear as a race of intellectual paupers leads us to believe that they are woefully ignorant of the status of their own people. When these men proclaim that the race has no man qualified for a Cabinet position, surely they are not aware of the existence of such men as George L. Ruffin and Robert Morris, of Boston; Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati; Prof. J. C. Corbin and M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas; James T. Rapier, of Alabama; John R. Lynch, of Mississippi; E. D. Bassett, and John R. Quarles, of New York; Isaiah Wears and Wm. Still, of Pennsylvania; Robert B. Elliott, and J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina; Frederick Douglass, and Robt. Purvis, of Washington; and scores of others whose names we might mention, any one of whom would honor and dignify a Cabinet or any other position to which they might be called.

In the limited sphere in which these men have had to operate and display their tallents they have acquited themselves with great credit and reflected honor upon their people; and since opportunities often make men, it is but fair to assume if given an opportunity to measure arms in equal combat with our leading caucasian statesmen they would in many instances prove more than their equals. For our part, considering the colored people full fledged American citizens, we claim that every avenue of advancement shall be opened unto them. We are not content to see the race remain "Hewers of wood and drawers of water"—a race of menials. More than half of the impediments that cumber our path to-day results from our servile condition and our willingness to feed on the crumbs dropped from the white man's table.

In the name of the injured manhood of the race, we call upon the men, (if they are men,) engaged in this self depreciation to cease their vile work and *assume* a little manhood even if they have it not. The enemy will rate the race low enough, God knows, without the aid of colored men.

POLL TAX.

We find the following in the *Free Press*:

"P. H. Ments, Esq., in a communication to the Review, said that out of nearly $5,000, due for poll tax in St. Mary parish, less than $600 had been paid, and only one colored man not owning property had paid his poll tax."

This is a very bad showing for the colored men of St. Mary's. In view of the fact that the amount of real estate owned by the colored people is limited, and therefore, the amount of direct taxes paid by them very small, it seems to us, they ought to pay the dollar poll tax which is levied for school purposes and cannot be applied to any other. A communication from St. Mary, published elsewhere in our columns, indicates that there is some dissatisfaction in that parish about the manner in which the School Board conducts the schools, and the character of the teachers employed. This may have something to do with the backwardness of the people in the payment of the school tax. If so, the evil should be removed at once, and the people thereby encouraged to come forward and pay it cheerfully.

We wrote for last weeks papers a short editorial on an article reproduced from the *Conference Standard* relative to the mention of our name in connection with the Cabinet, and forgot to give it to the printer. We allude to it now merely to say it was our desire to acknowledgement the *Standard's* compliment, and thank it for its kind words in the same issue that contained its article.

Acting upon the principle that, "it is better late than never," we assure our contemporary that his complimentary allusion and kind words were fully appreciated and we hereby tender him our gratefull thanks for them. We owe you one *mon confrere*.

WHERE IS THE MAN.

The Republican *Advocate* of week before last contained a communication under the above caption which was the ablest and most plausible argument thus far presented by any of the few colored men who have appeared in print in the unnatural position of opponents to the appointment of a colored man in Gen. Garfields Cabinet. Commenting upon its author, the *Advocate* says:

"His position entitles his communication to careful consideration. It is not the fear of a schoolboy nor the envy of a demagogue. It is the prudence of a scholar and a statesman.

We do not retrace our steps nor does our zeal abate a whit. We simply accept the cartel and will next week consider the question in full."

It has made good the promise and the following are the salient points in its comments:

"The letter of Scipio in last weeks *Advocate*, in answer to the above inquiry, while sound on most points, was rather ultra on the question of Negro. He thinks that we have not one colored man capable of filling a Cabinet position. He is not alone, many other honest people coincide with him. We, however, believe that a dozen colored men could be found perfectly capable to fill such a position, and still we would have good material left. For the leading Cabinet position peculiar fitness is necessary, but for that of P. M. General and Sec. of the Interior and Navy no such fitness is required. An ordinary successful business man, honest, prudent and cultured would fill every requirement. To say we have no such man is to make an assertion false upon its face.

The most prominent colored man mentioned for a Cabinet position is Senator Bruce. His selection would do us deserved honor. His career in public life challenges universal admiration. During the six years of his senatorial life he has had the opportunity to make the name Negro a hiss and a byword. A single misstep of his would have cost us years of opprobrium and reproach, but he leaves his high position with public and private record untarnished even by a breath of scandal. In the Senate he has been courteous, dignified and modest. Not venturing beyond his depths he has never caused his constituents a blush of shame. With financial schemes, railroad jobs and gold-bug lobbies on every side; his hands too are as clean to-day as Sumner's ever were. With new and trying social environments he has so conducted himself that he has never yet given offense, or received insult. He was born a slave, but by years of experience, travel and study he has fitted himself to discharge his duties as Senator to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents and to the lasting honor of his race.

As a Cabinet officer his requirements would be no greater, and he would fill them quite well. Of this we are confident, and would willingly abide the work of his hands. In common with all our colored, and many of our white brethern, not simply because he is a colored man, we have urged and urge his appointment. We do so because he is honest, capable and available

We understand efforts are being made to organize the colored boys in blue. Why not? The white boys in blue are organized and preparing to make herculian efforts to protect their interests under the new administration. In point of numbers and usefulness for all practical purposes the colored boys in blue, in this city and State, outnumber their white brethren over three to one. By all means let them organize and be prepared to assert *their* rights. There is nothing like a "stitch in time."

Mr. Fernando Wood, Congressman from New York, died at Hot Springs, on last Sunday. When only 29 years of age, he was elected to Congress and served four years. In 1855, he was elected Mayor of New York City. It was during his mayoralty that the great riots occurred in which the colored people of that city were so cruelly treated. A greater calamity than his death might befallen the country.

With the U. S. Men of War, Kearsage, Tennessee, and Alliance, in Port, the appearance on our streets of officers, middies, and sailors in their clean and neat uniforms, recalls to our memory bygone days, when their presence were not as welcome to some as they are to-day.

Ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was the recipient of a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's New York, on the 12th inst., of which any man might be justly proud. The following is from the *Herald's* report of it:

The dining-room was richly decorated with flowers and flags, while music from the balcony at intervals lent its charm to the scene. There were some tremendous floral pieces displayed in the parlor, one as large as the end of a street car was a design of the coat of arms of Indiana. The chandeliers on the parlor floor was heavy with floral decorations. In the main room a reception was held before the dinner. General Grant stood by the side of Mr. Dorsey, and a handshaking went on that lasted for an hour. Congratulations were abundant. Governors and Senators interchanged courtesies with the late Secretary of the National Committee until one would think that it was really only the day after the Indiana election and Dorsey was getting thanked for it. Henry Ward Beecher said grace when the company had taken its place at the table.

THE GUESTS.

On the platform sat Mr. Dorsey with John Jacob Astor at his right and General Grant on his left. At the same table were Senators Windom, F. T. Frelinghuysen, F. S. Winston, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, ex-Secretary Boutwell, Vice President elect Chester A. Arthur, John A. Stewart, ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, Judge Noah Davis, ex-Minister E. W. Houghton, Mr. Levi P. Morton, the veteran Thurlow Weed and the Rev. D. J. P. Newman.

We notice among the long list of distinguished guests present, the name of Hon. B. K. Bruce.

Complimentary.

We are glad to welcome the reappearance among our exchanges of The Louisianian, Gov. Pinchback's paper. Although it has been in a state of suspended animation for the last few months, yet in its rescusitation it loses none of its old-time vigor.—Indianapolis Leader.

The LOUISIANIAN, since its recent revival, presents quite a readable and spirited appearance. Many of us may differ with Mr. Pinchback on public questions, but there is always something bold, dashing and interesting about his views and actions, that a paper under his editorship cannot but prove interesting.—St. Charles Herald.

Congress did a pretty fair days work on Thursday.

In the Senate considerable progress was made on the funding bill and an appropriation of $40,000 for public buildings for New Orleans was practically agreed to. The House passed the River and Harbor bill appropriating $1,000,000 for improvement of the Mississippi river.

Another "void long felt" has been filled by the appearance of *Straws*, a pictorial comic paper published at Louisville, Ky., The second number comes to us with two very good cartoons. One illustrating the beauties of civil service reform, the other the hidiousness of Mormonism. It has a large field of usefulness before it and doubtless will succeed.

It's a great pity some people cannot see themselves as others see them. It might take a little of their self-conceit out of them. It may become a necessity on our return from Washington to draw a life-size picture of some of the political trichinæ that infect this city and seem anxious to thrust themselves into undue prominence.

The capitalized wealth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is $44,400,000,000; of France, $36,700,000,000; of the United States, $32,000,000,000; of Germany, $22,000,000,000; of Russia, $15,000,000,000; of the so-called Low Countries, $11,150,000,000. America stands third in the list.

The withdrawal of Mr. Foster's nomination for U. S. District Attorney, in the place of Gen. Woodford, by President Hayes, gives a clearing appearance to the political horizon about Washington.

The compulsory education bill was considered in the Indiana Assembly, and the minority report against it was defeated by 47 to 35. The measure was then recommitted.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

COMPETENT TEACHERS.

Gen. McClellan, in his third annual message to the Legislature of New Jersey, discusses so ably and intelligently this question of the necessity of more

COMPETENT TEACHERS,

that he has brought the whole teaching fraternity of the United States under renewed obligations to him.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes in full this part of the message, thus giving the advantage of both its prestige and circulation.

Gen. McClellan says: "It may be doubted whether there is any profession in regard to which the *theory* of the world at large has differed so much from its practice.

The accepted theory is, that there is nothing nobler than the work o educating the young, nothing more important than the training of the future citizens and rulers of a free country.

The necessary inferences from this theory are, that teaching should be a profession, not a trade; that teachers should, as far as possible, possess a high order of intellect, tact, adaptability, and patience, broad, general views and information, united with mastery of detail; the power of teaching children to think for themselves, as well as that of impressing facts upon their minds; self-command and kindness of heart united with a strict sense of justice and firmness of purpose; knowledge of human nature and the ability to grasp and deal with the individual characteristics of every pupil; entire devotion to the work; large experience—especially for the higher positions—and, in addition to other self-evident qualifications, the true spirit of Christianity; in other words, that teachers should possess, in a high degree, all those qualities which insure success in the best paid and most alluring walks of life, and that they should make teaching their life's work.

The practice, too generally, is to commence all measures of economy by reducing the small salaries of the teachers and to regulate the quality of the teachers by the amount set aside for the salary, instead of the reverse operation.

BETTER RESULTS.

There can be no question that the general results of public education would be far greater were those entrusted with the direction of such matters, to adopt the principle that they would first select the most competent teachers available, and then assign them salaries sufficient to content them and make them regard teaching their permanent occupation, and that the last measure taken in the interest of economy should be the decrease of the teacher's salary below a proper point.

If education is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well; and the quality of the teachers is at the foundation of the whole system. * * *

The decrease in the average salaries of teachers is not a pleasant feature of the year's history. Certainly there are few positions in life more important, or which require such a happy union of rare qualities."

The teachers should, without delay, bring these timely and important statements of these Governors to the notice of the members of the Legislature in every State—especially this matter of the *decrease* of salaries, and show the truth of Gov. Crittenden's statement that "parsimony towards education is liberality towards crime!"

A. J. A. E.

The *Southern Workman* commenting on the interview of the Elliott delegation with Gen. Garfield says:

General Garfield tells the Negro, "It is in your hands to take away thatar gument absolutely; not in a day, but to take it away from your children, so that by their intelligence, &c., &." We do not know what the colored visitors replied. They might have begged the President-elect to use all his influence to put the power into their hands to take the argument away, for an impoverished South, and the overburdoned charity of the North, could do little towards it. The Negro "unaided, does not have it in his power to remove that argument." Government has a duty to do in this matter, but so far has done nothing worthy of itself." Will not President Garfield do what he can through a liberal government policy to lessen the danger to the country from the ignorant voters of the South."

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M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
P. O. Box 67,
Washington, D. C.

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Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

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To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 25c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00.

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The Louisianian,

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1881.

The levees of the 6th and 7th Districts are being repaired.

The Levees in front of the city are reported to be in good condition.

The city press are unit in pronouncing the Bernhardt "art gallery" a humbug.

Chief of Police Boylan has enjoined the city fathers from reorganizing the Police.

Hon. Richard Simms, of St. James parish, was in the city during the week.

U. S. District Attorney Leonard returned from Washington on Wednesday.

Hon. T. T. Allain left for his plantation on Thursday last to look after his sugar interest.

G. H. Fayerweather, Esq., has been elected President pro. tem. of the Southern University.

Young Friends of Hope intend giving a ball at an early day, at Odd Fellow's Hall, Algiers.

Samuel Wakefield Jr. is in the city. We wonder if he is better looking than the "Pride of Iberia."

An elegant time is expected at the Amaricus club rooms during the Mardi Gras Festivities."

The late overflow prevented a number of balls and soirees from taking place during the past week.

Hon. Thos. A. Cage, Sheriff of Terrebonne parish, is in the city on business, looking the picture of health.

Hon. Samuel Wakefield is spending some time in the city. He is one of the strongest men of his section.

Suspensions seems to be the order of the day in the Granite Citadel. Look out for the "Ides of March."

Bishop Cain of the A. M. E. Church announced his appointments on Saturday night last and the Conference adjourned:

As predicted, the pilgrimage of committees and memorials for self preservation or appointment can be looked for at an early day.

Entertainment to be given by the Terpsichorian Circle has again been postponed until Wednesday evening next, on account of high water.

The latest advices from Washington indicate that Judge Billings, after all the hue and cry against him, may be confirmed as Circuit Judge.

Young Veterans B. A. will give a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball, on Lundi Gras night, for the benefit of their relief fund, at Violet Hall.

The "Blue" has been invited to participate with the "Gray," on Mardi Gras day. The colors will be blended. Nothing like it, boys, friendship is what you need.

The celebrated actress, Sarah Bernhardt, left on Monday last covered all over with glory. It is said that she is the ablest actress that ever graced the New Orleans stage.

Messrs. Thos. Boswell and R. Bridges, United States Deputy Marshals deserve great credit for the capture of a Bank thief at the Granite building on Monday, February 14.

Chief Justice Todd denied the motion to dismiss the injunction in the case of Union Bethel A. M. E. Church vs. Civil Sheriff. The Congregation is highly gratified over the decision.

The Board of Directors of the Southern University is looking around for an available man to be permanent President of the University. Why not choose either Dr. Thompson, or Rev. A. M. Green.

Congressman elect C. B. Darrall from the Third District was in the city during the week and met a number of his friends, and discussed the political situation. He will return to the city again prior to his leaving for Washington.

One of the most elegant entertainments of the season was given by the Camelia Social Circle, at Cottrell's Hall, on First street, last Wednesday night. The ladies wore very elegant toilets; the supper was "par excellence."

With Sarah Bernhardt, Fritz, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Fred Faulding, Lotta, French Opera Troupe, King Momus and 22d February Military Pageant, one cannot complain of New Orleans as not being a city of pleasure and amusement.

It seems as if the boats of the Lafourche trade are fated for explosions; not long since, the Henry Tete exploded her donkey engine, and on Tuesday last, the steamer Assumption met with a similar accident. One man was killed outright and six wounded, two fatally.

The water has receeded from the overflowed district, which presents a miserable picture. The suffering has been intense, and the injury done to property great. The city authorities will have to do much in repairing bridgesand sidewalks. It will be some time before the streets and roads will be in good condition.

Our city Administrators do not seem to dwell together in peace and unity. With repudiation of platforms on which they were elected, as to salary reduction, investigation of officers, injunction against reorganization of the Police force, the average law abiding citizen is impressed that all is not quiet at the city Hall.

The ordaining of Mr. R. Sarafield as Deacon, and M. H. B. Parks as Elder by the Rev. Bishop Cain, on last Sunday, 13th inst, at St James Chapel, was witnessed by as large an assemblage as ever seen within its sacred precincts. The sermon by the Bishop and singing by the choir will not soon be forgotten.

Number of young men and ladies have organized a "Dramatic Company," and ni a few weeks propose to produce "The Duke's Daughter," or "Hunchack of Paris." This is something unknown to our people in this city, and no doubt will be appreciated. The names of the young men and ladies will be published in a few weeks, in order that the public may know who they are.

The choir of Central Church, under the direction of Mrs. J. A. Yarrington, will give a grand concert on next Monday evening, Feb. 21, at Central Church, corner Gasquet and Liberty streets. As the admission is small, only 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, the house will be crowded and you had better go early. Mr. Chs. B. Wilson will please accept our thanks for a complimentary.

Although nineteen-twentieths of the votes cast for the Republican ticket, in this State, were cast by those who comprise the strength of the Republican party, it is passing strange that we have not heard yet of applicants from that class for Federal positions, but their signaiures and endorsement are eagerly sought by the *valiant and brave.*

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Alex. Kenner took place on Tuesday last, and was largely attended. Part of the ceremonies were conducted at the house, from thence the body was conveyed to the Central Congregational Church on Gasquet street, of which Mr. Kenner was a member. Dr. W. S. Alexander conducted the services in a very affecting manner, after which the corps was taken to the American Cemetary on Girod street, and interred with appropriate honors. Mr. Kenner leaves a large family, and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

MOST WORSHIPFUL

"EUREKA" GRAND LODGE

FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

M.·. W.·. C. F. Ladd, Grand Master
—Office 89, Bolivar street.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1881.

WHEREAS—Satisfactory information has been brought to this Grand Lodge of the existence of several organizations in this State, styling themselves Masonic Lodges, and therein to confer the several degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, and which to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge are spurious, and intended solely to deceive those who may enter the said spurious bodies.

Resolved — That this Grand Lodge feels it neeessary as a measure of protection to its subordinate lodges, as well as a warning to those already attached, or who may hereafter attach themselves to said spurious bodies to publicly denounce said spurious bodies.

Resolved — That this Grand Lodge hereby forbids its lodges to receive as visitors, or recognize as Masons, any of the members of the so-called Masonic Lodges located in Morgan City presided over by one Edward Smith, and one in Houma presided over by one Dr. DeCrosset, and the one presided over by one Dillingham.

Resolved — That this edict be published in the papers at Houma, and Morgan City, also the Observer and LOUISIANIAN of New Orleans.

The above resolusion was offered by the Grand Lecturer J. Henri Burch and unanimously adopted, at the communication held on the above date.

A. P. WILLIAMS.
Grand Secretary.

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Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
Wm H Green.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Noseclair.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr. Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr. of Ceremonies
Isidor Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R Bruce Johson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

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Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

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A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
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Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

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A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
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Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Trosclair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
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Louis De Gruy.....W M,
J. V Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MARCH. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110.400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDA, MARCH. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of March. 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shalll untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

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The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to men.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

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Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is noticed from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

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JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
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1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

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Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics give variety to its columns.

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HARPER & BROTHERS. New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEAR.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,..Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
Wm H Green.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Nosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidor Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
B Bruce Johson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

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J. B. Gandet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W.
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

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Isidro Rieras.....S. W.
George Turner.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
Wm. G. Brown.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

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Monroe Nelson.....S. W.
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J. R. Collins.....J. W.
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Frank Anderson.....J W.
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J. A. Williams.....S. W.
O. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy.....W M.
J. V Laboustrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MARCH. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDA, MARCH. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000	10,00
1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of March. 8, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

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EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

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The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

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Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

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Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

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has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

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has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

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are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

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WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

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THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

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SPACIOUS SALOON,

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ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

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He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

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Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.